

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8021

第七十九年元號

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1909.

大英

號十三月十英港香

536 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS
Sterling \$15,000,000
Silver \$15,250,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. W. J. Griscom—Chairman.
H. M. Tomkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
G. Balloch, Esq.
J. W. Bandow, Esq.
E. G. Barrett, Esq.
S. S. Gubay, Esq.
G. R. Leesman, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER;
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 1 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 4% per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4% per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4% per Cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1909. [20]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA-AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$1,800,000
RESERVE FUND \$1,757,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$1,800,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4% per cent.
WM. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1909. [21]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$1,350,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$1,350,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADBNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 3% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [22]

NEDERLANDSche HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ, (Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND FL 6,125,745. (about £510,790).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Surabaya, Gherak, Tegal, Pekalongan, Pacarcoean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota Radja (Achesen), Bandjermasie. Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Salga, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and corresponds in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 3% per annum or daily balance.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4% do.
Do. 3 do. 3% do.

J. F. VAN REES,
Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1909. [23]

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,900,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agents.

TOKIO, CHEFOO, TIENSIN, PEKIN, NEWCHWANG, DALNY, LYONS, PORT ARTHUR, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISO, MURDEN, CHI-LING, HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance

On fixed deposit—

For 12 months 4% p.a.
" 6 " 3½ " " 3 " 2½ "

TAKEO TAKAMIGI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1909. [17]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits allowed at 1 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT AT 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1909. [24]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4% per cent.

" " 6 " " 3½ " " 3 " " 2½ "

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1909. [25]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

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ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

RESERVE FUND GOLD \$1,350,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

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Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4% do.

Do. 3 do. 3% do.

J. F. VAN REES,
Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1909. [27]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, SOMALI, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARESHALLES About 1st Nov. Freight and Passage.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOKE & NOKA About 4th Nov. Freight and Passage.

SHANGHAI ASIAVE, Capt. Owen Jones, R.M.R. About 13th Nov. Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

P & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 24th October, 1909. [28]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW STOCK OF

PYJAMAS

CEYLON FLANNEL.

\$5.00, \$7.50 per suit.

TWILL ANGOLA FLANNEL.

\$8.50, \$10.00 per suit.

SILK AND WOOL

\$10.50, \$14.50 per suit.

THE ABOVE IN ALL WEIGHTS FOR ALL CLIMATES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [29]

KUPPER'S PILSENER BEER

THE LEADING BEER IN THE FAR EAST.

SOLE AGENTS: CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

15, Queen's Road Central. [30]

Hongkong, 11th October, 1909. [31]

THE SAVOY, 18, Queen's Rd. Central. [32]

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

Come All! Don't miss this chance of getting such cheap things.

Everything reduced except the Regal Shoes.

Now is the chance to get things cheap!

At THE SAVOY, 18, Queen's Rd. Central.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1909. [33]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 150 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOWNS & CO., General Managers.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"PRINZ ROT. LUFTFOLD" ...	WEDNESDAY, Capt. H. Kerchner 3rd Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	"KLEIST"	About WEDNESDAY, Capt. O. Pabke 3rd Nov.
MANILA, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"COBLENZ"	FRIDAY, Capt. H. Raegener 5th Nov., Daylight
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BONNO"	Middle of November. Capt. F. Sembill

For further particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1909.

Is

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, ERNEST SIMONS	Ghislain	... 8th Nov., P.M.	
MARSEILLERS, VIA PORTS	Touraine	Bourge	9th Nov., 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, ERNEST SIMONS	Ghislain	... 10th Nov., P.M.	
MARSEILLERS, VIA PORTS	ARMAND BEHNIC	Guionet	11th Nov., 11 P.M.

Transhipment on the Our Steamer at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Ceylon, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £37.10 up to £72.10, 20 hours railway from Marseilles to London.

Agents will meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1909.

Is

Intimations.

NOTICE.

Captain P. A. LAPICQUE, representative of the Compagnie Francaise des Indes et de l'Extreme Orient, having opened a Firm in Hongkong, the Agency of the MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES at this port will be transferred by mutual consent from Messrs. BARRETTO & CO. to the said NEW FIRM from the 1st of November next.

Captain LAPICQUE'S OFFICES are situated at No. 4, Queen's Buildings, in the premises occupied until now by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

Telephone No. 950.

BARRETTO & CO.

P. A. LAPICQUE.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1909.

Is

EYES

RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF DAGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.
Lessons Given. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask, or write, for illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight," free.

LONDON, 5, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. CALCUTTA, 19, Beaufort Street. SHANGHAI, 164, Nesting Road.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1909.

Is

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

Intimations.

NO. 1 DOCK. NO. 2 DOCK. NO. 3 DOCK.

(IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION)	
Docking Length.....	515 ft.
Width of Entrance ...	80 "
Water on Blocks	28 "

Docking Length.....	376 ft.
Width of Entrance ...	50 "
Water on Blocks	26 "

Docking Length.....	481 ft.
Width of Entrance ...	63 "
Water on Blocks	21.5 "

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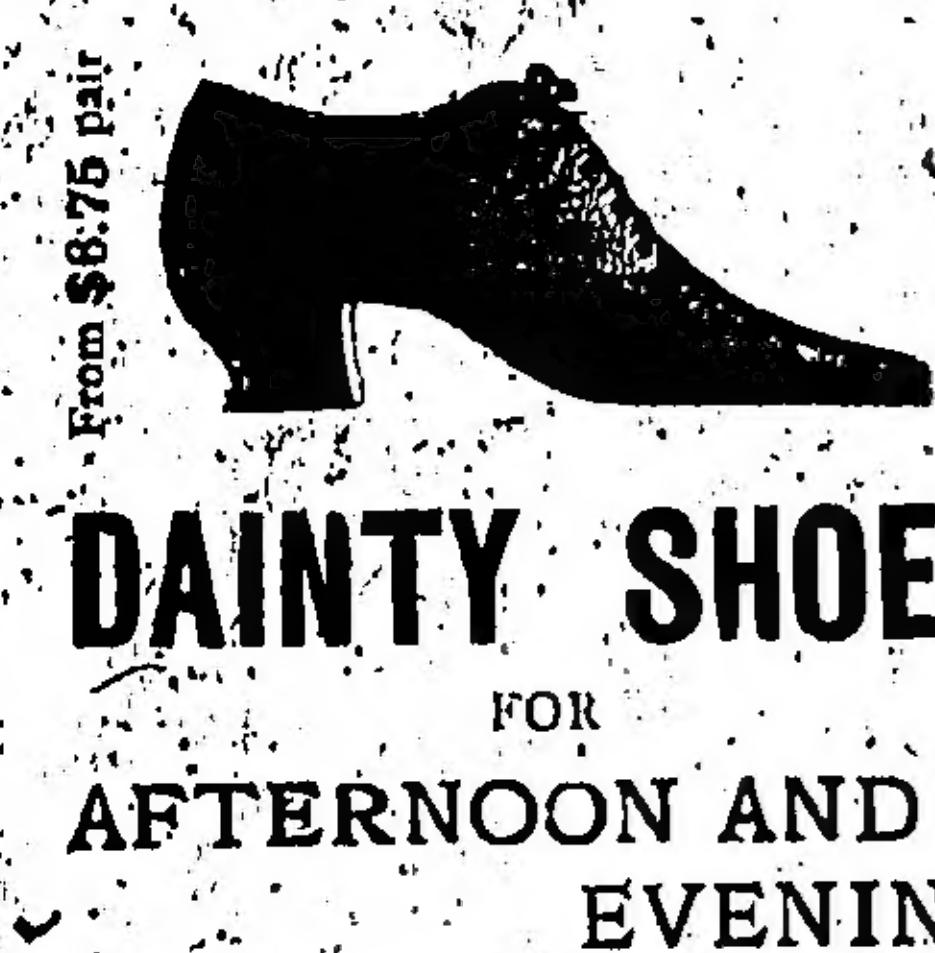
Intimation.

**21st.
Nov.**

ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

FINE
FOOTWEAR
FOR
LADIES and
CHILDREN.
SMART
WALKING
SHOES

BLACK GLACE
TAN GLACE,
BLACK BOX CALF,
TAN WILLOW,
CALF.



DAINTY SHOES
FOR
AFTERNOON AND
EVENING
WEAR.

"PETER PAN"

The most comfortable
and reliable Children's
Shoes ever produced.



Built on Anatomical
lines and recommended
by eminent chiropodists.

The Finest English
Leather only used in
the construction of these
shoes.

STOCKED

IN

BLACK GLACE,
A GLACE,
BLACK CALF,
TAN CALF.

BY

W.M. POWELL,
LTD.
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1909.

OPUM SMUGGLING.

MANILA BANKER SENTENCED TO
IMPRISONMENT.

At 12.30 this afternoon, in the Court of First instance, Judge Lobrigior handed down his decision of the case of William Kennedy, one of the defendants in the famous Grant-Kennedy smuggling case, in which the defendant is found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to pay one-half of the costs of the action, reports the *Manila Times* of 20th Oct.

Judge Waite, one of the attorneys for the accused, when the court finished reading the sentence, gave notice that he would file a motion to arrest execution of the sentence, stating that the decision of the court was based upon the alleged conspiracy between the two defendants, which he claims not to have been proved beyond a reasonable doubt by the introduction of testimony and documentary evidence relative to the P.6,000 said to have been furnished by Kennedy for the purchase of the contraband drug in Hongkong and the P.2,000 which is alleged to have been furnished at Hongkong to make up the pool of ten thousand Mexican pesos which is said to have been formed for the purchase of the same.

The decision handed down this morning is only with reference to the defendant Kennedy, the court still having under consideration the motion presented a few days ago by counsel for Grant for a change of plea from that of guilty to not guilty. No decision of the motion has as yet been reached.

The decision of the court in the Kennedy case is, in part, as follows:

That the two defendants knowingly conspired together to import or bring into the Philippine Islands a large quantity of opium and cocaine contrary to law;

That, pursuant to such conspiracy, said opium and cocaine were imported and brought into the Philippine Islands in violation of law;

That the defendant Kennedy knowingly assisted in importing and bringing, and facilitated the transportation of, said opium and cocaine into the Philippine Islands.

"The Prosecuting Attorney recommends a penalty of imprisonment for one year. Under all the circumstances we cannot say that this is excessive as to defendant Kennedy nor that the lesser penalty would be adequate. The case is a particularly aggravated one and the plot, if successful, would have gone far to frustrate the law's beneficent purpose to eradicate the destructive and hideous opium habit. The crime was committed deliberately and with long and careful preparation. No merely nominal punishment would meet the case. The defendant Kennedy is therefore sentenced to imprisonment for one year, and to pay one-half of the costs of his prosecution."

TABLE SUPERSTITIONS.

THEIR ORIGIN.

"Quick! Park me the claret, I've spilled some-salt on the table!" Of course the maid knew that there was some connection between a wine-stain and salt, but in the excitement of the moment he became confused as to the appropriate order of things. "Mexico his mistake. This spilling of salt has always been thought to be unlucky, especially if it took place whilst it was being handed from one to another. This was supposed to be an infallible sign of a quarrel between the two. The cure, or antidote consisted in the flinging of a pinch of salt over the left shoulder.

The origin of the superstition is veiled in mystery. The Romans certainly believed in it, and some folklorists suggest that it may have originated in the circumstance that salt was largely used in sacrifices, and that to spill it when once placed on the head of the victim was, therefore, regarded as an evil omen. Other authorities assert that salt being the symbol of incorruptibility became, by analogy, the emblem of friendship. Even the helping of salt is considered unlucky. "Help me to salt; help me to sorrow," is a well-known saying; but it is not generally known that a second helping counteracts the evil influence of the first.

In Gay's "Farmer's Wife and the Raven" these lines occur:

The salt was spilt, to me it fell;
Then to contribute to my loss,
My knife and fork were laid across.

The two latter lines refer to another, and no less popular, superstition, for if these implements appear crosswise, the inference is that trouble and misfortune will ensue. To let a knife drop is a sign that a visitor may be expected, and some folk even think it very unlucky to find a knife; whilst the giving of a knife (or any cutting instrument) except against the payment of a small coin of the realm, has always implied the severance of friendship.

A knife, dear girl, cuts love, they say,
Mere foolish love perhaps it may.

In the North Country an open knife is often placed near a sleeping child to protect it from harm. Herlick says on the subject:

Let the superstitious wife
Near the child's heart lay a knife:
Point it up, and half down,
While the goops in the town.
This 'mongst other mystic charms
Keeps the sleeping child from harm.

If a loaf of bread break in two in the hands of a single woman whilst cutting it, one of two things is indicated; either she will not be married during the next year, or else there will be a quarrel in the family. Again, no loaf may be cut upside down under pain of dire misfortune. The making of a cross on a loaf before putting it in the oven, as also in the case of the Good Friday bus, is, of course, to protect it against witchcraft. In Scotland, workmen often scratch a cross on their new tools for the same purpose, and in some countries butchers mark the shoulder of a lamb or sheep with a cross, after taking off the skin, under the impression that it keeps the meat sweet and fresh.

The "Spoon of Fortune" with distinct initials is a specialty.
H. & J. Ltd., 10, Gloucester, 1909.

Eggs have an extensive folk-lore all to themselves. It is lucky to crush the shell after eating the egg. Sir Tham's Ribone gives as the reason for this ceremony: "Lest witches should draw or prick their names there, and venomously mischievous persons, they break the shell." It is also considered a bad omen to bring eggs into, or take them out of, the house after dark, and many persons avoid burning eggshells because they think that the hens will then cease to lay. Again, it is useful to make a hole through the bottom of an empty eggshell, as if this be not done, the witches may use it to put to sea in for the purpose of wrecking a ship. Beaumont and Fletcher in "The Woman Planner" say:

"The devil should think of purchasing that egg."

To Norfolk, maddue is said to come from eating the marrow of pork-bones; and in Northumberland, if the meat for dinner shrinks in the pot, it presages a downfall in life; but if it swell to a large size, it means that the head of the family "will vastly improve his undertakings." In Suffolk a popular superstition is connected with the killing of chickens. If this be done with the sun over the left shoulder it is unlucky, if it shines over the right shoulder the sign is propitious.

Divination by tea-leaves has not yet entirely disappeared among educated folk. They still believe that if two tea-stalks appear on the surface of a cup of tea, they should be placed on the back of the left hand, and struck with the back of the right. If they remain unmoved on the left, or adhere to the right, it means that absent lover remains faithful. They also forecast visitors, indicating the person to be visited by signaling toward him or her. Another mode of divination is with the "wishing bone" or everybody's right of a chicken, which, if broken, gives the holder of the longer half the right to wish, which will probably be fulfilled.

The very prevalent superstition that it is un-

lucky to sit thirteen at table is an old one,

it is general. This is usually traced back to the fact that thirteen was the number at the Last Supper, Judas being the thirteenth. Beyond this, however, is an' actuarial truism, founded on the calculations of insurance offices, that out of thirteen adult persons, taken indiscriminately, one will probably die within a year. On the other hand, that eminent gastronomic writer, Cipriano de la Reynete, says that it is only unlucky to dine thirteen at table if the food be but sufficient for twelve. Euler refers to this in an anecdote telling how a covetous courier complained to King Edward VI. that Christ's College, Cambridge, was a superstitious foundation consisting of a master and twelve fellows, in imitation of Christ and his twelve Apostles. He therefore advised the King to take away one or two fellowships, so as to dissolve that unlucky number. "Oh, no," replied the King, "I have a better way than to mar their conceit; I will add a thirteenth fellowship to them"—which he accordingly did.

Whatever the reason may really be, the dislike of the number thirteen is almost universal.

Many hotels have no rooms numbered thirteen;

and on board many of the liners that number is absent from the cabins. The Turks so dislike it that the very word is never used, and the Italians expunge it from the numbers in their popular lotteries. Norse mythology gives an origin for the superstition by referring to a banquet in Valhalla, at which Loki, the god of strife and civil, entered unarmed, making thirteen guests, and during the carouse Baldr, the god of peace, was killed.

The representation of China Chineses beauty

in a pair of garden— one is depicted

sitting on the balustrade playing a

Chinese fiddle and the other, who is depicted sitting on a stool and both are facing and looking at the one playing the fife.

A stream, some trees, a bridge and the

gate of a house are depicted in the

background!

In the name of the UNION TRADING COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, as Merchants and Commission Agents, have, on the 1st day of September, 1909, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:

The representation of China Chineses beauty

in a pair of garden—one is depicted

sitting on the balustrade playing a

Chinese fiddle and the other, who is depicted

sitting on a stool and both are facing and looking at the one playing the fife.

A stream, some trees, a bridge and the

gate of a house are depicted in the

background!

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods:

COTTON PIECE GOODS of all kinds in

Class 24.

SILK PIECE GOODS in Class 31.

AND

CLOTHES and STUFFS of WOOL,

WORSTED or HAIR in Class 34.

A Facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen

at the office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the office of the Undersigned.

Dated the 30th day of September, 1909.

JOHNSON, STOKES and MASTER,

Solicitors for the Applicants,

8, Des Voeux Road Central,

Hongkong.

666

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE

1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF

TRADE MARK.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE

AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods

will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed

at Consignee's risk and expense into the

hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of

the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1909.

743

BANK LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "KUMERIC."

FROM TACOMA, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER,

YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"BEN."

LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

S.S. "BENARD."

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESEAS, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are being landed

at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra

hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited,

whence delivery may be obtained

against Bills-of-Lading countersigned by the

Undersigned.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-

ing undelivered after the 2nd Nov., 1909, will be

subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-

sented to the Undersigned on or before the

15th November, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are

to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on the 1st Nov., 1909, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be affected by us in

any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

737

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER

MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALITIES :

DRY GINGER-ALE.

LIME FRUIT CHAM-

PAGNE.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE

STONE GINGER BEER.

PALATABLE

AND

REFRESHING.

Watson's

FRUIT SYRUPS

mixed with aerated or plain water
make excellent refreshing beverages,Guaranteed to be made from the
pure juice of sound ripe fruit.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909.

Our Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1909.

THE DANGER TO WHITE
AUSTRALIA.Australian papers have concerned themselves of late with the recent case of the Chinese teacher in Melbourne being refused admission into the Commonwealth under circumstances fully reported in these columns the other day. Commenting on the case in question the Sydney *Daily Telegraph* remarks: "The chief danger menacing the white Australia policy is tacless fanaticism in its administration. A case in point is furnished by the refusal to permit the landing in the Commonwealth of a Chinese school teacher for the education of Chinese children in the language of their parents. A request has been made for exemption on behalf of an Oriental scholar whose mission is to found a college for Chinese students who wish to obtain an education in the literature of their race, which is otherwise not available to them. Surely the gratification of such a desire as that involves no threat to the white race in Australia. It is not even proposed that the Chinese teacher should stay there longer than the term for which the Restriction Act enables special exemptions to be granted to visiting aliens, and ample guarantees have been offered to ensure his return when the period of grace expired. To refuse him permission to enter under these circumstances is not part of any broad statesmanlike policy; it is simply an exhibition of that kind of fanaticism which we usually regard as a characteristic of coloured races. It is the sort of thing that tends to reduce the Commonwealth alien exclusion laws to an absurdity. The only justification for those laws is the necessity of self-preservation, but in a case of this kind such a plea would be farcical. Instead of administering the Restriction Act with undue harshness it should be their aim to soften its irritating incidence as much as possible consistent with making it effective for the purpose in view. Otherwise the very existence of the white Australia policy is endangered. For the enforcement of that policy the Australians have in the last resort to rely upon the sympathy of Great

Britain, wherefore it specially behoves them to show that the object is a rational one. If a million or a thousand or a hundred Chinese schoolmasters sought admission under the exemption clause of the Restriction Act, there may perhaps be ground for suspicion that some trick was in contemplation. But when it is simply a question of one asking to come in under bond, to refuse is to risk bringing the white Australia policy into ridicule amongst British statesmen who are not seized of its meaning as we are. And that is a thing which it is worth doing a good deal to avoid. This is an eminently common-sense view to take of the question, but will the Australian labour members be convinced of the force of the logic which should raise the barrier in favour of Chinese of the exempt class?

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. E. R. Halifax has been appointed First Police Magistrate until further notice, with effect from October 28.

Mr. G. Balloch has been appointed a member of the Medical Board, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. A. W. Slade.

FOR returning from banishment, a Chinese was awarded six months' hard labour and six hours' stocks at the Magistracy this morning.

EUROPEAN nurses from India will gradually replace the male dressers who attend on the natives in the Government hospitals in Petak. It is notified in the *Gazette* that Mr. H. E. Y. Haggard has vacated his appointment as assistant engineer to the Public Works Department.

A MEMORIAL of re-entry by the Government of New Kowloon Survey District 1, Lot No. 5301, has been registered according to the law.

SEVENTY-FIVE undesirables arrived by the s.s. *Tillswong* yesterday. They were taken charge of by the Police and sent to their native homes.

ARE you always drunk? asked the magistrate of a habitual at a London police court. The Tooper (with dignity): "No, sir; sometimes I'm asleep."

Mr. Sayer asked how the sheriff could remunerate so large a sum at \$1,752.

The Chairman replied that the amount was composed principally in ship's large bills, which at times are unpaid for several months and that the sheriff, by substituting one payment for another, made it difficult for the fraud to be detected.

Mr. Sayer thought that if the manager had paid proper attention to the matter this loss might have been avoided.

Mr. Sayer further asked for information as to the agreement under the heading accounts receivable.

The Chairman replied that this represented roughly a month's outstanding bills.

There being no further questions, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the resolution and accounts. Mr. Sayer seconded. Carried.

Mr. Sayer proposed the re-election of the Honourable Mr. E. Osborne as director. Mr. Wang Kam-fuk seconded. Carried.

Mr. Wang Kam-fuk proposed and Mr. Mak Fuk seconded the re-election of Mr. A. O'D. Gurdie as auditor.

The Chairman thanked the shareholders for their attendance and stated that dividends warrants could be had on application on Monday, November 1st.

THE TEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Company was held at the Hongkong Hotel this afternoon. There were present—Mr. W. Murray Stewart, the Chairman; Hon. Mr. E. Osborne (director); and Messrs. G. J. B. Sayer, Wong Kam-fuk, A. Silva and Mak Fuk.

Mr. Chairman said:—"The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time will, with your permission, take them as read. We regret the profit for the year is less than the two preceding years, in a great measure due to the loss of \$2,753 through our late sheriff, who after being with the Company since the start turned out a thief. But for this loss, the result, considering the depression the Colony has been passing through, would not have been so unsatisfactory, though one would hardly think that bad times would cause a falling off in washing. The fact is that, people, do not realize the importance of having their washing done under European supervision and in the best sanitary manner, otherwise I feel sure our Company would command a more general support than it does at present. We can, however, congratulate ourselves that ours is the only steam laundry in the East that has survived the opposition of the native dyo, who has the support of the treated house, boy who never fails to point out any damage, by saying, 'See what that steam laundry have done,' the reason being that when he sends to his friend, Ah Sin, a good many pieces are charged for which never go to the wash. And the fact that we are still in existence shows that at least some of the residents realize what they had put up with before our laundry started, if owners only saw the places occupied by native washers and the water used by them, they would, I think, feel uncomfortable at the mere thought of receiving their clothing back into the house, let alone wearing them. Since our last meeting we have installed a dry cleaning plant and we hope and expect that this will help our profits in the future. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I should be glad to answer any questions."

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At the request of the Yuchuanpu the Prince Regent has agreed to send delegates to re-survey the boundaries between Kirin and Korea to enable boundary stones to be erected.

THE Master of the British s.s. *Telemachus* reports less water than that marked on the chart on Coral Bank Crossing, Saigon River, having found 133 feet in middle of river.

IN the course of a larceny case at the Magistracy this morning, it was found that the defendant was a leper. He was removed to Victoria Gaol, where he later underwent a medical examination.

THE appointment of the Honourable Mr. W. E. Davies, C. B., as Chief Justice during the absence on leave of His Honour Sir Francis T. Piggott, or until further notice, with effect from the 27th October, is gazetted.

A NUMBER of Chinese who were being exposed in the stocks for a larceny were the cynosure of all eyes in a busy part of the town this morning, and elicited the jeers and jibes of a noisy crowd of Chinese.

IT is stated by a Shanghai Chinese contemporary that in consequence of the boycott against Japan, having increased of late, Mr. Ijiau, Japanese Minister at Peking, has repeatedly urged the Waiwupu to interest itself in the matter.

TAOTAI Alfred Sia of Hartlepool has been ordered by the Waiwupu to proceed to Kuangch'eng to confer with the Russian Director of the Eastern Manchuria Railway on the delimitation of boundaries between Chinese and Russian territories.

SUBJECT to audit, the directors of the International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., intend to recommend at the annual meeting of shareholders, the payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the year ended September 30, 1909.

IT is notified that, consequent on the retirement on pension of Mr. Arathoon Seib, 120, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to appoint Mr. J. H. Kemp to be Registrar of the Supreme Court, Registrar of Companies, Official Administrator and Official Trustees; Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe to be Head of the Sanitary Department, Mr. R. O. Hutchinson to be First Assistant Registrar General and Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from the 1st October.

Twenty-nine gamblers appeared before Mr. E. R. Halifax (First Magistrate) in the Police Court this morning. Two of the men were each fined \$20, while the rest had each to pay \$5. The gambling money and paraphernalia were confiscated.

CHINESE BIDS.

FRENCH COMPETITION.

Bids were opened at Maolai on 23rd Oct. in the office of the chief quartermaster of the division for 4,000 barrels of cement. The bidders and their bids are as follows: W. H. Anderson and Co. \$2,205, ship side delivery; Wise and Co.—\$2,42, delivery at depot; Societe des Clement Portland Artificials de Flandre China—\$2,05 ship side delivery; \$2,16 delivery at depot; Findlay and Co.—\$2,39 ship side delivery; Mitu Busan Kalsha—\$2,305 ship side delivery. The award was not made, the chief quartermaster of the division taking the bids under advisement.

It is notified that, consequent on the retirement on pension of Mr. Arathoon Seib, 120, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to appoint Mr. J. H. Kemp to be Registrar of the Supreme Court, Registrar of Companies, Official Administrator and Official Trustees; Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe to be Head of the Sanitary Department, Mr. R. O. Hutchinson to be First Assistant Registrar General and Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from the 1st October.

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JOBS BY THE WAY.

THURSDAY'S COUNTER.

Some very interesting subjects were discussed at the meeting of the League of Nations this afternoon. There were present—Mr. W. Murray Stewart, the Chairman; Hon. Mr. E. Osborne (director); and Messrs. G. J. B. Sayer, Wong Kam-fuk, A. Silva and Mak Fuk.

Mr. Chairman said:—"The report and ac-

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S
TRAGEDY.

THE AFTERNOON'S BAZAAR.

Favoured by excellent weather, the rather fancy fair given under the auspices of the local Branch of the Ministrering Children's League, were held on the Victoria Park Grounds this afternoon. A large and fashionable concourse attended the bazaar and generously loaned their purse strings in aid of the deserving charity. A word of thanks is due to Mr. F. H. May, whose indefatigable efforts principally account for the success of the undertaking. The parade ground was tastefully decorated and laid out with the various stalls, presided over by fair spinsters. Particulars are as follows:

TOURISTS: Miss Lydon and Mrs. Grosvenor; Mr. Seth, packing-stall; Miss Bell and Mr. Pendleton; Candy work stall; Mrs. Tooker, Miss Glover, the Misses Rich, Mrs. Evans and Miss Waite; sweet-stall; Mr. Beck, Miss Bryon and Miss M. Louise; orange-tree; Mrs. Lumley; cherry-tree; Miss Gimblett. All the works have been done by members of the League, which showed a great improvement over those of last year. A prominent feature of the fair was a miniature sedan-chair, the work of little girls from Kowloon under the superintendence of Mrs. Evans, and was in every way an artistic reproduction.

During the afternoon, variety entertainments were held and were greatly appreciated.

LATER.

When the assassin discovered that Prince Ito had been wounded, he exclaimed: "Ten thousand years for Korea!"

The assassin was arrested by the Russian Police and handed over to the Japanese authorities for trial.

LATER.

OUR UNQUOTE VISITORS.

Misfortunes never come singly. One would have thought that one typhoon would have suffice for the season, but this was not to be, as the violent, equal, which swept over the Colony on Monday night, amply proved. Of course, some people argue that a typhoon is not a typhoon unless, it is responsible for wholesale destruction, which leads one into the question of what is a typhoon. Probably the average typhoon will be unable to discover for himself if a typhoon is of the genuine variety, but this is by the way, and the main thing is whether these cyclonic visitors which sweep the China coast at this time of the year are not of sufficient severity to constitute themselves a typhoon. The answer is obvious. It is perhaps fortunate that Monday's storm did not develop into a pure unalloyed typhoon, for then there would have been a rough house among the gaffs gracing these shores, whose abnormal interest in matters concerning typhoons, prior to seeing one has been noticed to give way to lethargic indifference after their wish had been gratified.

AN "AT HOME" WHICH NEVER CAME OFF.

While on the subject of typhoons, it will be interesting to note that the typhoon fund is not merely a terror of the poor but is inspiring in its attentions to both high and low without fear or favour. After innumerable postponements, the small "At Home" which was to have been held at Mountain Lodge was finally cancelled the other day by order of His Excellency. What a keen disappointment it must have been to those who had received invitations. And all on account of the fickle, changeable weather.

LATEST AMERICAN CRAZE.

The other day, Iowa, U.S.A., started a kissing crusade anti-kissing—which enlisted not only the sympathies of "lovely women," chiefly composed of spinsters, but the microcosm produced possibilities of the question so strongly impressed members of the fair sex that they themselves enlisted in the cause. We now hear that a League of Politicians has been formed in New York, which have issued buttons for those about to qualify for a certificate for politeness with these inquiries: "Are you a gentleman?" Are you willing to give your seat to any woman standing in a street car? If you are, you may wear the Stafford true blue button, by which you are pledged to see that women are seated before men." Hoobligories need not quail at the possibility of impending disaster, for the simple reason that the local cars are not provided with any straps to speak of. But this really makes no difference, for there is not even any man in the Colony who had the effrontery to retain his seat so as to cause a member of the weaker sex to go without one.

BRITISH POST OFFICES IN CHINA.

A northern journal has apparently anticipated the wishes of the local community in the matter of British Post Offices at the Treaty ports, for the following statement appeared in a recent issue: "We learn that a circular letter has been issued by the Hongkong Government and circulated among British firms in China asking their support to assist in carrying on the British Post Offices at the various treaty ports, the annual loss on this apparently proving a heavy tax on the Hongkong Government's declining revenue." As far as I am aware, the Hongkong Government has done nothing of the kind but "facile arcane that winds along."

ANOTHER CRIME AT HONGKONG.

The following yarn may be a chestnut to some of my readers, but the sense of humour contained in it justifies its reproduction. It is as follows: "A large German woman had a long line of people at the money-order window in a city post-office the other day, and all because her money went back on her. She wanted to send some money to her son, a sailor on a merchant steamer, based in foreign waters, but when she presented the application at the window the clerk noticed that the address was lacking. 'Well, where do you want to send it?' he asked. 'We can't give you the money order unless you know the name of the place.' 'Yah, dat's de trouble,' she replied. 'I didn't bring his letter, and I can't remember de name of de town, but it's some place out by China; dat sounds like der noise an automobile makes.' The two clerks looked at each other dubiously. 'What kind of a noise does an automobile make?' asked one. 'Honk, honk,' suggested the other. 'Yah, dat's it,' exclaimed the woman. 'Honk, honk, dat's de place.' 'Fill it in Hongkong,' said the clerk, and she paid over her money with a smile of relief.

CASUAL CRITIC.

A TOKIO message to the Mainichi states that the Imperial Household Department has received a telegram stating that Lord Kitaharu will arrive at Tokio at 10 a.m. on November 2. On his arrival, he will be presented to the Emperor by Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Ambassador.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prinz Eugen*, which left her on 7th last, at midnight arrived at Sydney yesterday at 3 p.m.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prinz Eugen*, which left her on 7th last, at midnight arrived at Sydney yesterday at 3 p.m.

The following telegram was received from the Manila Observatory at 11.50 a.m. to-day.

October 30th, 11 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon over South China Sea moving W.

PASSenger TRAFFIC.

There is a falling off in the number of emigrants and coolies travelling to and from foreign countries, while the inland waters

\$5,000 CONCEALED IN SOCKS.

A TRICK THAT FAILED.

As the result of a false report which was made to the Police yesterday afternoon, a daring thief fell into the pit which he had dug for himself. It appears that, shortly after two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the man in question, a shop-coolie employed at 19, Connaught Road West, received eight cheques from the master of the shop with instructions to cash them at various banks. The *folk* presented the cheques at the respective banks and drew \$5,700. Returning to the shop, he informed the master that he had been attacked and robbed of all the money and at about five o'clock he went to the Central Police Station and made a report to the effect that, while leaving the Russo-Chinese Bank, he was set upon by two or more men, who threw pepper into his eyes and wounded him in two places on the chest and inflicted another cut on the left arm. They then rifled his pockets and stole the entire amount of money which he had drawn from the banks. Detective-Sergeant Grant and Chinese constable made inquiries into the case. After about an hour and a half, it was discovered that the cuts of which the shop-coolie a few minutes previously complained had been self-inflicted. The man was searched and, in the sole of his socks, was found the missing money. He was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood (Second Magistrate) this morning with embezzlement and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

The smart work of Detective-Sergeant Grant reflects the highest credit on the Detective Department, especially when it is considered how difficult it is to investigate a false report.

THE TRADE GATE OF HONGKONG.

AMERICAN HANDICAP.

Throughout a considerable part of China natives are abandoning home-made oiled paper umbrellas for imported cloth-ones. An oiled paper umbrella may be purchased for the equivalent of from six to ten cents in American money. It is remarkably durable. It is much more impervious to rain than a dollar cloth umbrella. To the eye of the foreigner, every Chinese umbrella, however cheaply made, is pretty, while there is nothing uglier than the plain black article used in the western hemisphere. The "foreign devil" driving trade with China finds a market for umbrellas because he has convinced the Chinese that the imported article is desirable because of its handsome appearance. The invasion of the black cloth umbrella in China shows how readily the unnumbered millions of "consumers" in this vast country turn to the foreign purveyor.

Hongkong is the distributing centre for foreign goods seeking a market in South China. British and German commercial houses predominate in the city of Victoria, which the world calls Hongkong, just as if it had never been christened in honour of British royalty when the island became a crown colony. The Japanese are making every effort to carry a fair proportion of the sea-borne freight to Oriental ports in Japanese bottoms, and plan to get a good footing upon land wherever this may be done.

The United States must awaken to the golden opportunities of the American manufacturer in Asia or see a commercial Klondike exploited by other nations at the opening of new channels of trade in China's progress. Which course will be taken? Up to the answer depends the question of whether "Yankee shrewdness" will continue to be a descriptive term in this part of the world.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES.

Just now there is passing through Hongkong for interior points in China, a large amount of various commodities ships entering Hongkong harbour are steel. In general terms both Europeans and Chinese are buying building materials, fire-arms, ammunition, explosives, engines of various types, tools, machinery, electrical supplies, and all articles having to do with the introduction of European ideas of development in China. The natives are all but clamoring for all sorts of cheap toilet articles, cutlery, cotton and woolen goods, canned goods, watches and clocks, flour, oil and other commodities of which the United States is a large producer.

One finds in Hongkong more or less "trade literature," bearing upon the excellence of American-made goods, but the power of printers' ink—great as it undeniably is in influencing results in any commercial campaign—cannot suffice to meet, unaided, the competition of an organized force upon the ground, coupled with large commercial fleets on the sea. As to how the United States' set about building a merchant marine, economists honestly differ. That the absence of the Stars and Stripes from ocean highways is prejudicial to the development of a large trade with other countries is indisputable.

So long as the non-existence of American merchantmen continues to handicap American manufacturers and exporters, the further handicap of non-representation among the large trading houses in distant countries operates as a bar to the capture of the proportion of trade merited by the quality of American products.

OPPORTUNITY STILL WAITS.

The success met with by American flour and oil in China indicates the opportunities open to—but not waiting indefinitely for—American enterprise. But the fight, to record success, must be made against odds sufficiently great to stir fighting blood. The German and English houses controlling most of the business in Hongkong, and into China, are connected with, or owned by, "home" interests. Such houses are glad to represent American "lines" merely to prevent, if possible, the establishment of commission houses devoted to the exclusive representation of American manufacturers. The result is the misrepresentation of American goods in this market, and stagnation for our trade. There is one American bank in Hongkong. It transacts business with Yankee celebrity which is beyond the capabilities, and the comprehension, of both British and German

bankers, but there are several large banks, long established, active & interested in promoting German and English business, and a virtual parochialism exists between European commercial and financial institutions of the same nationality.

With the exception of the Canadian Pacific and Pacific Mail and allied lines, and a Japanese line, all steamships entering Hongkong harbour are controlled by the two nations dominant in commerce here. As railroad freight rates in the United States tend toward a gravitation of a considerable portion of western freight to Atlantic ports, the absolute control of the Atlantic shipping by foreign steamships is a disadvantage to American firms. Add to this the fact that the British and German firms here have American offices which look not only to the sale of Chinese goods in the United States, but also keep an eye peeled upon prices and products in America with a view to head-off competition. While the British and German firms are keeping tabs upon American affairs, the large Hongkong banks, their directors composed of the heads of leading British and German commercial houses, force any American seeking their services to lay the details of his enterprise before them. In other words, he is compelled to hand his business secrets over to his business rivals. Naturally an American turns to his own bank, but the other half dozen are close corporations for the promotion of British and German trade.

ONLY FIFTY AMERICANS.

About 23,000 vessels of more than sixty tons enter Hongkong harbour each year. More than half of these are Chinese junks, c. r. vessels, corresponding to the schooners that carry coastwise commerce in American waters. British steamers number more than 500, Germans nearly 100, Japanese and French about 500 each, Chinese between 300 and 400. Norway sends about 300 vessels to Hongkong, and Portugal about 200. Americans send less than fifty. There are a hundred or more export and import houses in Hongkong. Seventy-five are divided equally between English, German and Dutch. Portuguese, Spanish, Paraguayan, Italian and others fill up the rest of the list. The United States boasts two.

There is no prospect for a large increase in American trade with South China while American manufacturers are represented in Hongkong by agents whose interest lies in promoting the sale of the products of our rivals in trade. There is always inattention at one end of the line or the other when an order is placed with a firm thus represented. If, by any chance, there is genuine activity here, the lack of it at home, where no great amount of consideration is given to an agency, remotely situated and discouraging in the dimensions of the business done, makes the deal a failure and a bad advertisement. There is no one here to investigate the market, to find and to develop opportunities where the other nations are finding and developing them. There exists, in the minds of American manufacturers who have not been upon the ground, the erroneous idea that the purchasers in China are not particular as to what they buy. The man on the ground knows that while they may be converted to the theory that a dollar umbrella made of cloth that leaks is superior to a dozen 10-cent umbrellas that do keep out the rain, the Chinese insist upon getting just what they order. And the British and German stay with the market to insist that they alone may be depended upon to deliver the "goods" according to contract. Unfortunately for American interests, when an order placed with an agent who does not particularly care whether he sells American goods, or filled by an employee who is under the impression that anything will do for China, full advantage of the mistake is taken. The report that Americans are unreliable is vigorously circulated where there are few Americans here to deny it.

COUNDED THE MATCHES.

A story current among the travelling representatives of European houses is that a Chinese merchant placed with the agent of an American match factory an order for a large quantity of matches in boxes of five hundred. When the matches arrived the merchant opened a box and counted the number of matches it contained. There were 495. The ingenuous Chinese suspended business while he had his clerks open each box and count them contained more than 500 matches, and some of them less than that number. The grand total, figured out in Chinese characters that covered many sheets of paper and employed the time of several accountants, was a few hundred matches less than the number that should have been delivered in fulfilment of a promise to send out a certain number of gross of boxes. The result compensated the Chinese wholesaler for the expense of the investigation. He has since been a vigorous muck-raker who advises every one not to patronize the agents of American firms.

China is an enormous mass of purchasing power out of which the nations of the West will dig more gold within the next century than has ever come out of shafts driven into the earth or the shifting sands of gold-bearing streams washed by placer miners. Railroad development, now embryonic but alive, will open markets now inaccessible and the increase from the present volume of trade will be by leaps and bounds. The question asked by friends of America in the East is whether Americans are going to awaken with the commercial "awakening" of China.—Frederic J. Haskin, in San Francisco *Evening Post*.

Mr. H. L. Chittenden, Manager in B. N. B. of the B. B. Petroleum Syndicate, has sailed for Borneo. This probably means that he is bringing machinery, and that boring will be commenced on his arrival. May his enthusiastic optimism be rewarded by a "spouter."

A CHINESE dispatch says that in order to prevent the importation of Indian salt into Tibet, the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce proposes to send experts in salt manufacture to Tibet to instruct the Tibetan salt-boiling so as to meet their own demands and render them independent of the Indian product.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

FLOOD DISASTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 29th October.

Further reports have been received by the Canton officials from the various districts concerning the extent of damage caused by the floods after the typhoon of the 20th instant. A Shui Tung letter states that the water rose ten feet above the normal level and the embankments have been destroyed in several places to the extent of over three hundred feet in that district alone. A letter from the Ko Yiu district states that, owing to the excessive rainfall, some nine hundred feet of dykes of the Kong Woo Wai gave way as the result of the floods after the typhoon. All plains and paddy-fields were under water for two days and many houses have collapsed. A letter from Tang Kun district gave the most pitiful account of the condition of the sufferers by the flood. Owing to the collapse of the embankments in many places within the district enclosure, all the villages in the low-lying lands were inundated and the water rose as high up as the house doors, and at present some thirty thousand people are left homeless. The people complain that the lines of the Canton-Hankow Railway lying through their district in such a way that the water cannot find an outlet by which it can flow to the sea, thus serious floods were caused.

RELIEF DESPATCHED.

The Central Relief Committee to-day delegated Mr. Li and Mr. Leung on board the steam launch Kwong Wing with a quantity of 30,000 catties of rice to Weichow for distribution to the flood sufferers.

H. E. Viceroy Yuan has also deputed expectant magistrate Lan Ngao to proceed to the districts along the East River to inquire about the condition of the floods and to relieve the sufferers with rice and other provisions.

JAPANESE MOURNING.

The Japanese flag at the Japanese Consulate-General and all the Japanese firms at Canton were half-masted to-day as a mark of respect for the death of Prince Ito.

FLOWER STATE.

The native flower boats on the Canton River after the occurrence of the disastrous typhoon of the 28th July last year and the great fire of the 30th January last at Tai Sha Tau, reduced in number to some eighty only. As restrictions have been enforced by the authorities against women of the underworld carrying on business in the floating pleasure resorts on the river, great difficulties have been experienced by these people to find a livelihood, and they have now determined to give up their business and sell their boats by the end of the month and seek for other occupations.

MR. FAIRBANKS.

The ex-vice-president of the United States of America, Mr. Fairbanks, who spent a few days on a visit to this city, left here yesterday by a light boat for Hongkong.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

APPOINTMENT OF MANAGER.

The current issue of the *Government Gazette* contains the following notification:—

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to appoint Mr. Edward Sargent Lindsey to be manager of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, British Section, with effect from the 28th October, 1909.

COMMERCIAL.

FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge write under date Oct. 30:—During the period that has elapsed since issue of last report, the volume of business that has come to pass has not quite fulfilled the expectations of owners, especially does this apply to the rates obtained. A strong demand has been in appearance throughout the fortnight, and it is solely attributable to the scarcity of tonnage and the extreme difficulty to make both ends meet, that numerous inquiries, especially emanating from the North, could not be filled locally.

As regards Southern business, Saigon to Hongkong, there is still next to nothing doing, the prospects of putting a vessel on the berth being so poor that some regular liners have been compelled to look again for employment in other directions. Rates unchanged at 8 cents per cwt, for small lots, as they pick them up. No material revival of business can be looked for until next year's crop is put on the market. The offering of freight at the time of writing is a little more freely due to floods in the Canton districts, which have inflicted some damage on the rice crop.

Actual charters there have been only in connection with Philippine business, a couple of fixtures being effected on basis of 25,000 piculs at 25 cents, 35,000 piculs at 21 cents, 40,000 piculs at 20 cents.

Saigon/Java.—There was an inquiry in the market for early November loading, but up to the time of writing it is not reported that this order has been filled.

Java/Hongkong.—Only one fixture is on record as per overseas. The demand to this direction is not very strong at present; the latest information is that tonnage is supplied for prompt loading.

Newchwang/Canton.—Locally only a few charters have been arranged for. Reports to hand state that many fixtures have been done through Shanghai for loading at Newchwang to Swatow and Amoy on "litter's terms". Further demand is showing, but difficult to meet on account of scarcity of suitable tonnage.

Java/Hongkong.—Coal tonnage is practically not procurable, several inquiries also placed on the London market being unanswered to. Charterers are offering \$1.20, whereas owners demand \$1 per ton. A 5,000 ton offer of the latter figure was withdrawn and is fixed Dalian. Hence with break.

Last rates paid—Wakamatsu/Canton \$1.50, Wakamatsu/Hongkong \$2.00 per ton.

TIME-CHARTERS.—Several suitable vessels have been taken up on time charter for special business. The Chinese have evidently determined to continue the competition against the regular lines to Haliphong, and have, besides the two steamers already running in this trade for some time past, taken up another boat in time charter. For cattle trade from Annam coast to Philippines also two vessels have been secured, the *Solid*—for a period of 6 months, and the *Standard* for 2 months, both at \$5,000 per month, also the *s.s. Fri* for a trip Philippines to Manila, lump sum \$1,100. The *s.s. McHilda* has been chartered for a voyage from Swatow, hence to Samor and back to Hongkong on lump sum basis, terms are kept private.

CASUALTIES.—We regret to have to report the total loss of the well-known coaster *N.W. s.s. Repulse*, which went ashore at Moray Island, Paracellos—or a voyage from Singapore to Hongkong, loaded with a cargo of timber for Shanghai. The ship was abandoned by the crew, evidently owing to her dangerous position. Upon receipt of the news, the *Dan*, salvage vessel *Protector* was despatched to the scene of the wreck, and after taking due observations as to the possibility of refloating her, it was concluded to start operations. However, before there was an opportunity of putting into operation the scheme, bad weather set in and the *Repulse* was lifted by a heavy swell and grounded.

SAIL TONNAGE LOADING OR TO LOAD:—For Baltimore and New York.—Brit. bark *Elipse*, 2,668 tons, arrived 30th July. Brit. ship *Jules*, 2,652 tons reg., arrived 1st September.

SAIL TONNAGE DISCHARGED:—Brit. ship *Lynx*, 2,312 tons, arrived 23rd September.

DEPARTURE OF SAILORS:—Brit. ship *King George* 23rd October for Baltimore and New York.

YARN MARKET.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1909.

Business is much quieter, but still fair sales can be effected if small concessions are made. Importers, having somewhat eased their stocks, and strengthened by telegraphic advices from Bombay are now less eager to sell, whilst dealers having in hand sufficient yarn to carry them over for some time are indifferent, and a temporary lull is for the moment being experienced. There is, however, a fair future for the article, as with the prospect of a abundant rice crop, and with a change of weather for the better an improvement in all branches of trade is confidently expected. Meanwhile the market closed quiet, but prices on the whole are fairly well up to previous quotations, which do not allow much for the depreciation in exchange. Bombay is reported strong with a good business passing on the basis of annas 6/- for No. 10s and annas 7 1/2 for No. 20s which leaves a small margin of profit to the mills, whilst only the other day it was calculated that every pound of yarn manufactured was losing an anna.

Sale of the fortnight aggregate 4,895 bales, arrivals amount to 4,879 bales, unsold stock estimated at 16,000, and sold but uncleared yarn in second hands 30,000 bales.

LOCAL MANUFACTURE:—Sales of 50 bales No. 6s at \$1.17 and of 450 bales No. 10s at \$1.19 are reported.

Japanese Yarn:—Nothing doing.

Raw Cotton:—New Indian Cotton is shortly expected. A parcel of 250 bales New Chins stamp has been taken up at \$3.60 to \$3.80. Meanwhile the market is bare of stock of both descriptions. Quotations are Indian \$3.20 to \$3.80 and Chins \$3.50 to \$3.60.

Exchange on India closes to-day at Rs. 220/- for T/T and Rs. 18 1/2 for Post. On Shanghai 74/- and on Japan 84.

The undemanded business in imported and local spinnings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ended the 3rd inst., viz.:—

Indian:—Demand has greatly fallen off, sales aggregating only 3,500 bales with an estimated stock of 52,000 bales, market closing quiet with an easier feeling.

Japanese:—Are easier in sympathy with the Indian article, and about 2,000 bales are reported to have changed bands at Tls. 103 to 113 for No. 16s and Tls. 118 to 123 for No. 20s.

Local:—There is no falling off in the demand and yarn can be easily placed. Sales 1,000 bales at the basis of Tls. 101 for No. 10s, Tls. 105 for No. 14s, and Tls. 109 for No. 16s.

P. EDULJEE,

Broker.

NEW ORDINANCES.

RECEIVE GOVERNOR'S ABSENT.

His Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council:—

Ordinance No. 31 of 1909.—An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding Five million six hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-three Dollars to the Public Service of the year 1910.

Ordinance No. 32 of 1909.—An Ordinance to provide for the periodical inspection of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers.

Ordinance No. 33 of 1909.—An Ordinance to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinance, 1908.

Ordinance No. 34 of 1909.—An Ordinance to amend the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance, 1897, as amended by the Protection of Women and Girls Amendment Ordinance, 1909.

Ordinance No. 35 of 1909.—An Ordinance to provide for the Reservation of certain lands in Victoria, in the Park District, and in Kowloon as Recreation Grounds, and to provide for Regulations as to the use thereof.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B. (Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA" SATURDAY, NOV. 6TH.

"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, DEC. 3RD.

"MONTEAGLE" SUNDAY, NOV. 21ST.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" SATURDAY, DEC. 4TH.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JAN. 26TH.

"Empress" — Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.
"Monteagle" — 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at — with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers of the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World:

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line).
711.10/

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port 43.

Via New York 44.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to

D. W. GRADDICK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Steamship Ga

MANILA FOOKSANG* MO NDAY 1st Nov., 3 P.M.
SPORE, SAMARANG & SOURABAYA, OVSANG MONDAY, 1st Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI WINGSANG I TUESDAY, 2nd Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI YATSHING I THURSDAY, 4th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KODE FOOKSANG FRIDAY, 5th Nov., 3 P.M.
MANILA YUNNSANG* FRIDAY, 5th Nov., 4 P.M.
SGAPORE, PENANG & DALCUTTA, KUTSANG* FRIDAY, 12th Nov., 2 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers *Kutsang*, *Nansang* and *Foksang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Obafao, Tientsin and Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lubuk, Datu, Simpura, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

Telephone No. 61.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	1st Oct., Daylight.
MANILA	"TAMING"	2nd Nov., 3 P.M.
OEB & ILIGO	"SUNGXIANG"	2nd Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	4th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL	"CHANGSHA"	5th "
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"WEIHEIWEI TIENSIN"	6th "
SHANGHAI	"KUEIHOW"	6th "
MANILA	"LINAN"	7th "
SHANGHAI	"TRAN"	8th "
MANILA	"CHINHUA"	11th "
Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.		4 P.M.
DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.		
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".		
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.		
MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with electric light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.		

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Chenan*, *Edwan*, *Chihua*) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers land passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines—\$45 single, \$80 return.

or Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1909.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	Fare.	No. 1 to 4. Diners.
ZAFIRO	8540	R. Rodges.	MANILA	SATURDAY, 6th Nov., at Noon.
RUBI	8540	R. W. Almond.	"	SATURDAY, 13th Nov., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOME'S & CO.,

BUNNELL BUILDINGS, NEWBERRY, 30th October, 1909.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in China's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

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